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Backgrounder

LIBERALIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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LIBERALIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural trade relations are one of the most controversial topics being discussed by Canada and the United States in their current free trade negotiations. Representatives of the various interests involved in agriculture - provincial governments, producers' associations, industry representatives, and so on - have so far expressed diverging opinions on the subject.

Agriculture's contribution to Canada's economy has been recognized for many years, partly because of the federal government's heavy involvement in, and responsibilities towards, the agricultural sector. Canada's agricultural policies favour a high degree of self-sufficiency, high quality production to encourage market development, stable incomes for agricultural producers, and the maintenance of the family farms on which Canada's farming system is based. To remedy the instability inherent in the agricultural sector, the federal government plays an active and determining role to ensure that these objectives are met. Thus numerous tools have been developed to improve and strengthen the agricultural sector, such as stabilization programs, marketing boards, subsidies, production assistance, quota systems and tariffs.

On the international scene, Canada remains one of the most ardent defenders of freer agricultural trade. At the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations, which entered a new round in the fall of 1986, Canada clearly indicated its intention to demand that a new economic order be established for agricultural trade, mainly to end the price and subsidies war being carried on by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States.

Moreover, Canada wishes to increase its agricultural trade with the United States, which is already our principal trading partner. As exports to foreign markets are the main driving force behind the development of Canada's agriculture, any improvement in export trade in principle stimulates the growth of Canadian agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

To put the present negotiations into proper perspective, it is essential to understand current trading relations. By virtue of its value and size, the largest bilateral trading partnership in the world is that between Canada and the United States. Each country is the other's most important trading partner, and the exchange of goods and services is one of the freest in the world. That is why Canada places so much importance on increasing its access to the American market. Where agriculture is concerned, Canada is more dependent on the United States (which buys up to 20% of our agricultural exports), than that country (which sends Canada only 5% of its total agricultural exports) is on us.

A. Exports

In 1985, Canada exported $2.4 billions worth of agricultural products to the United States, an amount which represented 27.3% of our total agricultural exports (Table 1). For the past five years, the percentage has been increasing by an average of 20% annually, but with continual growth from one year to the next. Despite certain protectionist measures adopted by the American federal administration, Canada agricultural exports to the United States have increased 8.5% over their 1984 level. The strength of the American dollar has increased the competitiveness of the price of Canadian products on American markets. Almost all the categories of agricultural products which Canada exports to American markets have experienced significant increases. In 1985, Canadian exports of red meat and livestock rose to over $1 billion, accounting for almost 43% of all agricultural exports to the United States (see the tables in the appendices).

TABLE 1. EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND COUNTRY GROUPINGS, HISTORICAL SUMMARY

TABLEAU 1. EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES AUX PRINCIPAUX PAYS ET GROUPES DE PAYS IMPORTATEURS, RESUME HISTORIQUE

Calendar year	Total	EEC[a]	United States	Japan	USSR	China	Other countries[c]	Année civile
	Total	CEE[a]	Etats-Unis	Japon	URSS	Chine	Autres pays[c]	
				- million dollars - / - millions de dollars -				
Average								Moyenne
1945-49	910	447 (417)	206	1			256	1945-1949
1950-54	1 012	419 (273)	304	57	1		231	1950-1954
1955-59	945	452 (291)	226	82	7	1	177	1955-1959
1960-64	1 264	487 (302)	216	122	69	101	269	1960-1964
1965-69	1 509	486 (291)	274	163	144	131	311	1965-1969
1955	801	400 (282)	183	70	0	-	148	1955
1956	1 013	514 (320)	206	80	2	-	211	1956
1957	909	440 (254)	239	84	9	-	137	1957
1958	1 034	454 (296)	287	82	12	7	192	1958
1959	970	450 (304)	217	93	11	-	199	1959
1960	909	441 (289)	193	106	1	0	168	1960
1961	1 193	492 (273)	225	119	13	120	224	1961
1962	1 157	483 (295)	226	113	1	147	187	1962
1963	1 359	506 (321)	223	133	15	104	378	1963
1964	1 702	517 (332)	211	139	313	136	386	1964
1965	1 594	553 (332)	274	143	190	105	329	1965
1966	1 862	533 (308)	280	172	319	183	375	1966
1967	1 483	507 (294)	244	184	124	89	335	1967
1968	1 395	431 (270)	278	168	85	158	275	1968
1969	1 211	406 (252)	293	148	4	120	240	1969
1970	1 684	511 (275)	344	193	89	122	425	1970
1971	1 993	632 (296)	332	232	115	193	489	1971
1972	2 135	568 (280)	362	275	268	230	432	1972
1973	3 004	705 (328)	549	539	285	192	734	1973
1974	3 860	934 (404)	530	686	17	340	1 345	1974
1975	3 924	840 (351)	490	740	377	310	1 167	1975
1976	3 952	900 (382)	574	780	472	144	1 082	1976
1977	4 260	901 (343)	695	757	289	314	1 304	1977
1978	4 712	915 (432)	782	807	343	350	1 515	1978
1979	6 047	1 342 (507)	1 007	1 089	444	414	1 751	1979
1980	7 786	1 286 (491)	1 113	1 025	1 297	531	2 534	1980
1981	8 783	1 383[b] (618)	1 260	1 345	1 762	713	2 320	1981
1982	9 304	1 238[b] (502)	1 606	1 246	1 917	743	2 554	1982
1983	9 505	1 142[b] (433)	1 736	1 296	1 646	941	2 744	1983
1984	10 307	1 053[b] (357)	2 236	1 398	2 024	647	2 949	1984
1985	8 882	801b (346)	2 427	1 294	1 496	477	2 387	1985

[a] Bracketed figures, U.K. portion
Part du Royaume-Uni entre parenthèses

[b] Includes Greece
Comprend la Grèce

[c] A more complete breakdown of Canada's agricultural trade by countries is given in tables 21, 22 and 23
Plus de détail sur le commerce agricole canadien par pays est disponible aux tableaux 21, 22 et 23

[d] Not available
Non disponible

B. Imports

In 1985, the value of Canadian imports from the United States decreased by $178 million to $3.4 billion, which still accounted for 57.0% of Canada's total agricultural imports during this period (Table 2). Fresh products represent 40% of the agricultural products imported by Canada from the United States, with fresh fruits and nuts, worth $811 million, accounting for 24% of total agricultural imports from the United States in 1985, and vegetables, worth $531 million, accounting for 15%.

C. Trade Balance

There has been a tendency during the past five years for Canada's agricultural trade deficit with the United States to decrease. In 1985, it dropped by 26.9%, falling to $1.0 billion in 1985 from $1.4 billion in 1984 (Table 3). The strength of the American dollar and a certain increase in our domestic production led to fewer agricultural products imported from the United States. One should note, however, that though Canada's balance of agricultural trade with the United States shows a deficit, we have always had an overall surplus agricultural trade balance when our trading partners were taken as a whole.

FREE TRADE AND AGRICULTURE

In theory, free trade means not only that trade can be carried on without barriers, but also that the terms governing trade are equitable. That means that even if the structures of agricultural programs on both sides of the border are not perfectly attuned, they must be compatible so that the rules of the game are fair for both partners. At present, American agricultural programs are diametrically opposed to those in Canada. If absolute free trade meant that Canada must abandon its supply management programs (e.g., the dairy sector), marketing boards (e.g., eggs and poultry), and production support, Canadian agriculture could experience a period of instability which could be very damaging both

TABLE 2. IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND COUNTRY GROUPINGS, HISTORICAL SUMMARY

TABLEAU 2. IMPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES EN PROVENANCE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS ET GROUPES DE PAYS, RESUME HISTORIQUE

Calendar year	Total / Total	United States / Etats-Unis	Australia / Australie	EEC[a] / CCE[a]	New Zealand / Nouvelle-Zélande	Mexico / Mexique	Brazil / Brésil	Other countries[c] / Autres pays[c]	Année civile
	- million dollars - / - millions de dollars -								
Average									Moyenne
1945-49	397	194	17	8 (4)	11	18	d	149	1945-1949
1950-54	603	292	27	28 (14)	13	18	27	198	1950-1954
1955-59	692	360	29	46 (23)	11	28	27	191	1955-1959
1960-64	894	488	42	76 (49)	12	16	29	231	1960-1964
1965-69	1 094	585	51	100 (53)	21	32	30	275	1965-1969
1955	639	316	25	37 (17)	12	26	27	196	1955
1956	690	362	24	38 (18)	12	39	30	185	1956
1957	709	373	26	41 (20)	11	18	29	211	1957
1958	683	362	31	52 (27)	11	28	25	174	1958
1959	739	389	39	60 (35)	8	30	26	187	1959
1960	747	427	33	55 (34)	10	16	22	184	1960
1961	813	467	33	79 (50)	10	12	26	186	1961
1962	857	480	41	78 (50)	12	17	29	200	1962
1963	1 005	514	52	84 (55)	14	17	33	291	1963
1964	1 047	550	52	86 (56)	14	17	36	292	1964
1965	1 011	552	40	90 (56)	15	22	28	264	1965
1966	1 036	566	47	102 (55)	15	26	28	252	1966
1967	1 084	590	49	101 (49)	15	21	27	281	1967
1968	1 095	571	52	102 (52)	18	40	32	280	1968
1969	1 246	648	69	106 (53)	40	51	34	298	1969
1970	1 283	664	89	103 (46)	43	34	39	311	1970
1971	1 299	706	74	110 (49)	39	30	38	302	1971
1972	1 539	812	136	124 (55)	41	32	41	353	1972
1973	2 163	1 221	186	160 (68)	71	42	44	439	1973
1974	2 831	1 580	266	191 (82)	75	43	38	638	1974
1975	2 892	1 593	236	208 (95)	47	39	61	708	1975
1976	3 133	1 832	216	222 (103)	69	64	62	668	1976
1977	3 557	2 047	190	277 (132)	63	98	97	785	1977
1978	4 016	2 302	211	319 (145)	92	72	140	880	1978
1979	4 682	2 678	241	332 (130)	126	92	129	1 084	1979
1980	5 128	2 916	338	338 (128)	134	84	133	1 185	1980
1981	5 610	3 264	278	388[b](117)	129	92	184	1 275	1981
1982	5 056	3 060	231	379[b](109)	122	78	201	985	1982
1983	5 185	3 118	180	427[b](113)	141	76	198	1 045	1983
1984	6 111	3 609	184	564[b](133)	105	79	229	1 341	1984
1985	6 018	3 431	189	610[b](152)	138	84	283	1 283	1985

a Bracketed figures, U.K. portion
Part du Royaume-Uni entre parenthèses

b Includes Greece
Comprend la Grèce

c More complete breakdown of Canada's agricultural trade by countries is given in tables 21, 22 and 23
Plus de detail sur le commerce agricole canadien par pays est disponible aux tableaux 21, 22 et 23

d Not available
Non disponible

for producers and for the economy of our country. A recent study published by the Department of External Affairs(1) shows that production costs related to agriculture (farm inputs, manpower, taxes, interest, depreciation, and so on) are higher in Canada, whether or not they are adjusted to the exchange rate. Because of lower costs, American agricultural production could edge out domestic production in many sectors.

Table 3

Agricultural Trade Between Canada and the United States
1970-1985

Year	Exports of Agricultural Products	Imports of Agricultural Products	Balance of Agricultural Trade
	- in millions of dollars -		
1970	344	664	-320
1971	332	707	-375
1972	363	812	-449
1973	549	1,221	-672
1974	530	1,579	-1,049
1975	490	1,593	-1,103
1976	574	1,832	-1,258
1977	695	2,046	-1,351
1978	782	2,302	-1,520
1979	1,007	2,678	-1,671
1980	1,112	2,916	-1,803
1981	1,260	3,264	-2,004
1982	1,606	3,061	-1,455
1983	1,736	3,118	-1,382
1984	2,236	3,609	-1,373
1985	2,427	3,431	-1,004

Source: Agriculture Canada, International Trade Policy Division, Canada's Trade in Agricultural Products, 1983, 1984 and 1985, Publication #86/2, August 1986.

(1) Canada, Department of External Affairs, Unit Cost Comparison for Canadian and U.S. Industries, 22 May 1986.

Agriculture has without doubt been on the table during the free trade negotiations with the United States and the federal government clearly indicated its position on this subject at the start of discussions. Indeed, on 23 January 1986, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, declared in the House of Commons:

> Mr. Speaker, the Government has made clear for some time that it regards the system of marketing boards which is in place in the country as part of the distinctive fabric of the country. We do not intend to change the distinctive fabric of our country.

Similarly, while announcing the renewal of the dairy policy(1) at the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada in Winnipeg, the Minister of Agriculture stated that:

> This system [supply management] is the base not only for reasonable incomes for producers, but also constitutes a stabilizing factor for the price of dairy products. It is in this light that I tell you that the Canadian agricultural sector has much to gain in its discussions with the United States on a new trade agreement.
>
> You will notice that I have not spoken of free trade. The press, the opposition parties and people who are ill-informed can talk about it. But I can assure you that that is not what the government has been talking about.
>
> What we want is very clear: we want better trading conditions with our most important trading partner, the United States. We intend to broaden our markets, not restrict them, and to boost employment and incomes in all sectors of our economy, including agriculture. What we are looking for is a good deal for Canada, and that is the only kind of agreement we will sign.

On 3 November 1986, the Minister of Agriculture expressed similar thoughts in a speech in Nova Scotia.(2) the Minister reaffirmed

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(1) The Honourable John Wise, speech, 22 January 1986.

(2) The Honourable John Wise, Minister of Agriculture, speech to the Rotary Club Rural-Urban Dinner, Amherst, Nova Scotia, 3 November 1986.

that his government was seeking a fair and equitable agreement for Canadian producers, an agreement which would ensure a better future for family farms in Canada.

A. Studies of Free Trade

Numerous studies have been carried out on the impact of free trade on Canada and the United States. One should note, however, that the majority of these studies are based on the concept of totally free agricultural trade, involving not only the elimination of tariff barriers, but also the abolition of the various agricultural programs.

Harris and Cox used a general equilibrium model to test the impact of a decrease in tariffs and non-tariff barriers on different variables.(1) The authors concluded that, overall, a free trade accord could increase the gross national product (GNP) of Canada by 9%. Where agriculture is concerned, the results are very optimistic and show that production could increase by 60%, employment by 34% and exports by 137%. However, Harris and Cox used the tariff structures of 1971 as their data base. At present, current tariffs are much lower; consequently, one can presume that the predicted increases are too high.

In another study, Informetrica Inc. showed that free trade could have a positive effect on the growth of the GNP but that agriculture would contribute less to this growth over the next decade than it does now.(2)

In a study commissioned by the Union des producteurs agricoles du Québec (Union of Agricultural Producers of Quebec),(3) Mr. Yvon Proulx shows that, in principle, the sector as a whole should benefit from a bilateral accord but that the gains would be uncertain, mainly because of high costs. Certain agricultural sectors could grow, but it can be expected that others would regress or even disappear.

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(1) R.G. Harris and D. Cox, Trade, Industrial Policy and Canadian Manufacturing, Ontario Economic Council Research Study, 1984.

(2) Informetrica Inc, Economic Impacts of Enhanced Bilateral Trade: National and Provincial Results, Department of External Affairs, 22 May 1986.

(3) Proulx, Yvon, Le Libre échange et l'agriculture (Free Trade and Agriculture), Union des producteurs agricoles du Québec, May 1986.

In light of these studies, it appears more and more evident that consensus is difficult, and one can thus see why the various representatives have diverging opinions on the subject. With the signing of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, however, we can now step back and reconsider the situation in the new context.

On the whole, agriculture will face the same pressures as other sectors: there will be positive and negative aspects, but the debate will be particularly fuelled by the unknowns in the agreement.

First of all, the agreement states that all agricultural tariffs will be eliminated within 10 years. There is nothing surprising about this since tariff reduction has been proceeding for quite some time. In addition, the increase in import quotas for poultry, eggs and derivative products based on shipments during the past five years gives practically nothing to the Americans. Since the creation of the Egg Marketing Agency (1972), the Turkey Marketing Agency (1973) and the Chicken Marketing Agency (1977), imports of these products have been limited to specified percentages of Canadian production levels: 0.675% for eggs, 2% for turkeys, and 6.3% for chickens. Over the years, special permits have modified these quotas somewhat; the 1986 levels were set at 1.73% for eggs, 5.12% for turkeys and 6.37% for chickens. The free trade agreement will raise the quotas to 1.57% for eggs, 2.84% for turkeys and 7.16% for chickens. In two out of three cases, therefore, the new quotas are lower than the 1986 levels, while in the third case, the increase is minute.

The real problem lies elsewhere, with the food processing industry, and that is where serious problems may arise. The food processors foresee increasing competition from the United States when the tariffs are lowered; consequently, Canadian agriculture will be affected indirectly. The interesting question, however, is whether the 10-year period of transition will be sufficient to allow the food processing industry to adjust gradually. It will not disappear; at worst, we may expect a more moderate growth rate but still we should not underestimate the capacity of processors to adapt. The industry has demonstrated innovation and improvement like few other industries over the past 15 years; it will not cease its efforts overnight.

There still exists, however, a grey area, which no one to date has dealt with. Though the tariffs on agricultural products are well known, the same cannot be said of the whole spectrum of non-tariff barriers, which have often adversely affected trade between the two countries.

It is difficult to arrive at a definitive conclusion regarding the effects of the free trade agreement on agriculture, because fundamentally agriculture has not undergone any major structural changes. On the positive side, the agreement will force the agriculture sector to pursue development with a view to innovation and productivity. This process will not, however, be without hitches; this is the only negative aspect.

B. Another Perspective and the Case for Certain Sectors

Knowing the importance of foreign markets to the development of Canada's agricultural sector, one should realize that free trade remains a major objective which is vital to Canada. Over 30% of our agricultural production is sold abroad, compared to 25% of United States' agricultural production and 20% of the EEC's. Almost 50% of our agricultural production is sold at world prices; only the dairy and poultry sectors do not follow this trend.

Moreover, the red meat and livestock sectors are already virtually governed by free trade with the United States. The producers have proved they are competitive on foreign markets. For these sectors, the only problem is at the processing level, where Canadian plants are significantly less modern and productive than American plants.

Because of the milk supply management system, the dairy sector is autonomous and production is aimed solely at filling the domestic needs for industrial milk. Consequently, with the federal government reassurances (now confirmed) that the supply management system will not be dismantled, the incomes of dairy producers should in principle continue to experience present rates of growth. It should be noted that Canada's milk supply management system has served as an important model for numerous countries, including those in the EEC, by helping provide solutions to their production problems in this sector.

As far as horticulture, vegetables and fresh fruit are concerned, imports from the United States exceed Canadian exports to a large degree. Due to a longer production period and economies of scale, Americans possess a marked advantage in this sector. In Canada, production exceeds demand only during the short summer period, and annual incomes for producers are relatively low. During the summer, tariffs are imposed on various imported fruits and vegetables to ensure steady incomes for Canadian producers. On obtaining the continuation of these seasonal tariffs, Canada has been able to keep the privileged position it now enjoys.

CONCLUSION

The Canadian agricultural sector (which exports 20% of all its products to the States) is more dependent on bilateral trade with the United States than is the American agricultural sector (which exports only 5% of its products to Canada) on trade with this country. Free trade would favour certain sectors but would weaken others.

Moreover, in Canada, the agricultural sector is largely regulated by government through tariffs, quotas, marketing programs, shared agreements, and so on, which could necessitate greater concessions on this side of the border. However, with the passing of the U.S. Farm Bill, this argument could also apply to the United States. Nevertheless, certain factors will always be to Canada's disadvantage, such as our lower economies of scales and less favourable climatic conditions.

There is room in the agreement reached with the United States for compatible agricultural policies which would render market conditions in the two countries similar and would facilitate trade. As the Minister of Agriculture affirmed recently,(1) this is precisely the position the federal government has taken in the negotiations:

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(1) The Honourable John Wise, Minister of Agriculture, speech to the Rotary Club Rural-Urban Dinner, Amherst, Nova Scotia, 3 November 1986.

As the federal Minister of Agriculture, my main concern in these negotiations is to arrive at a market which is equitable and advantageous for Canadian producers. Such a market would lead to a better and increased growth of agricultural trade, would include a mechanism for resolving trade disagreements, which are always thorny and detrimental, and finally, would clearly define what is meant by an acceptable level of government support on both sides of the border.

APPENDICES

Table A1

TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR GROUPING, AVERAGE 1976-80 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1981-85

IMPORTATIONS TOTALES ET IMPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES EN PROVENANCE DES ÉTATS-UNIS PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES – MOYENNE 1976-1980 - ANNEES CIVILES 1981-1985

Commodity	Average 1976-1980 Moyenne	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Denrée
	- thousand dollars - - milliers de dollars -						
All commodities	36 982 535	64 537 500	47 865 936	54 103 299	68 537 369	74 376 958	Total de toutes les denrées
Agricultural products	2 355 213	3 263 689	3 060 499	3 117 792	3 609 229	3 431 239	Produits agricoles
Grains	134 605	260 761	162 508	113 778	156 902	146 296	*Céréales*
Corn (maize) shelled	93 323	194 588	103 325	56 723	89 323	83 689	Maïs égrené
Rice	35 776	56 686	55 635	64 120	59 799	61 516	Riz
Grain products (food)	52 536	78 432	87 956	105 647	148 304	118 249	*Produits céréaliers (alim. humaine)*
Bakery products	19 606	28 949	32 040	35 504	40 448	41 562	Produits de boulangerie
Cereal products	13 181	20 329	29 392	41 216	67 522	45 784	Produits céréaliers
Animal feeds	42 409	61 647	75 598	72 695	76 290	82 069	*Aliments du bétail*
Complete feeds	22 448	37 009	45 412	36 148	45 463	47 567	Aliments complets
Oilseeds	156 082	161 261	190 147	161 888	169 223	128 311	*Oléagineux*
Soya beans	105 157	114 977	128 066	95 827	98 520	58 763	Fèves de soja
Peanuts, green	44 680	41 017	57 943	57 237	62 341	60 109	Arachides vertes
Oilseed products	195 485	214 092	195 759	227 264	305 814	260 042	*Produits oléagineux*
Oilcake and meal	101 764	119 726	108 451	127 347	165 872	144 953	Tourteaux
Oils and fats	84 252	90 682	83 127	96 038	132 086	110 314	Huiles et matières grasses
Animals, live	59 091	165 824	96 145	91 802	55 101	71 397	*Animaux sur pied*
Cattle and calves	39 298	134 611	70 750	73 799	36 307	50 567	Bovins et veaux
Red meats	150 309	119 077	112 791	123 903	160 121	155 113	*Viandes rouges*
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen	29 009	52 847	47 777	56 273	109 236	107 974	Boeuf et veau frais, réfrigéré ou congelé
Pork, fresh or frozen	99 428	38 732	36 637	36 489	19 882	12 970	Porc frais ou congelé
Other animal products	159 112	209 543	184 286	205 749	229 529	232 636	*Autres produits d'origine animale*
Hides and skins, raw	42 341	46 561	39 917	66 850	61 656	46 158	Cuirs et peaux bruts
Furs, undressed	76 815	112 150	97 039	97 070	101 371	127 165	Pelleteries non apprêtées
Dairy products	8 791	10 308	10 933	10 640	13 678	15 573	*Produits laitiers*
Cheese	6 627	7 622	7 523	5 487	7 448	7 470	Fromage
Poultry and eggs	59 091	69 442	73 329	76 677	108 157	103 570	*Volaille et oeufs*
Live poultry	15 931	20 749	24 334	25 133	25 142	24 346	Volaille sur pied
Shell eggs (including hatching)	19 453	17 939	18 136	14 707	19 387	25 627	Oeufs en coquille (oeufs d'incubation compris)
Poultry meat fresh or frozen	22 358	27 744	29 280	35 223	58 672	50 113	Viande de volaille fraîche ou congelée

(continued)
(à suivre)

Table A1 (Con't)

TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR GROUPING, AVERAGE 1976-80 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1981-85 (Concluded)

IMPORTATIONS TOTALES ET IMPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES EN PROVENANCE DES ÉTATS-UNIS PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES – MOYENNE 1976-1980 - ANNEES CIVILES 1981-1985 (Fin)

Commodity	Average 1976-1980 Moyenne	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Denrée
	- thousand dollars - - milliers de dollars -						
Fruits and nuts	503 784	735 242	773 602	741 812	842 460	811 438	*Fruits et noix*
Grapes	71 906	95 791	108 571	112 457	120 546	114 274	Raisins frais
Apples, fresh	27 064	43 700	52 398	28 309	37 694	33 168	Pommes fraîches
Oranges, mandarines and tangerines, fresh	64 649	82 482	103 802	89 211	107 125	109 976	Oranges, mandarines et tangerines fraîches
Grapefruit & lemons, fresh	29 181	38 072	36 271	38 702	39 749	46 123	Pamplemousses et citrons frais
Orange juice concentrates	51 867	77 735	77 327	86 992	103 816	90 251	Jus d'orange concentré
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	297 276	444 686	458 626	483 687	528 078	531 093	*Légumes (sauf pommes de terre)*
Lettuce	50 457	67 697	83 057	83 503	75 182	85 471	Laitue
Tomatoes, fresh	49 015	70 138	74 473	82 726	85 836	89 464	Tomates
Celery	22 121	30 062	30 375	35 767	39 305	32 204	Céleri
Peppers, fresh	14 068	22 619	22 036	28 159	26 717	29 158	Poivres, frais
Broccoli, fresh	10 175	19 300	21 406	24 381	27 690	29 003	Brocoli frais
Cauliflower, fresh	6 993	15 647	16 145	19 737	23 775	25 100	Chou-fleur frais
Potatoes and products	29 953	48 982	36 312	34 921	53 256	44 717	*Pommes de terre et dérivés*
Potatoes, table	24 501	43 929	31 331	29 052	45 704	36 262	Pommes de terre de consommation
Seeds for sowing	39 608	56 943	45 947	48 100	51 718	54 848	*Graines de semence*
Seed corn	8 555	18 172	10 691	10 684	9 731	10 308	Semences de maïs
Sugar	20 079	37 270	15 293	22 598	31 682	38 535	*Sucre*
Tobacco, raw	10 920	5 476	10 213	20 261	8 271	5 027	*Tabac brut*
Vegetable fibres	85 316	126 521	74 846	100 460	122 084	77 230	*Fibres végétales*
Cotton, raw	79 348	121 345	70 538	95 796	116 247	71 274	Coton brut
Plantation crops	167 437	175 186	164 769	167 116	200 073	199 558	*Récoltes de plantation*
Coffee and products	119 575	122 714	111 266	112 568	116 713	116 071	Café et dérivés
Cocoa and products	33 047	35 753	36 631	36 236	61 743	58 263	Cacao et dérivés
Other agricultural products	183 328	282 996	291 170	308 996	348 487	355 537	*Autres produits agricoles*
Nursery stock	43 544	61 388	62 449	64 533	70 539	76 961	Produits de pépinière

TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR GROUPING, AVERAGE 1976-80 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1981-85

EXPORTATIONS TOTALES ET EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES AUX ÉTATS-UNIS PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES - MOYENNE 1976-1980 - ANNÉES CIVILES 1981-1985

Commodity	Average 1976-1980 Moyenne	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Denrée
	- thousand dollars - / - milliers de dollars -						
All commodities	36 511 073	53 899 776	55 847 454	64 527 697	82 796 262	90 377 443	Total de toutes les denrées
Agricultural products	830 913	1 260 183	1 606 109	1 736 431	2 235 992	2 426 894	Produits agricoles
Grains	33 916	38 939	73 337	66 079	73 697	100 042	*Céréales*
Barley	24 889	26 675	44 636	23 501	23 731	19 100	Orge
Oats	1 603	1 877	4 116	18 336	11 947	4 543	Avoine
Wheat	1 497	116	8 246	7 553	21 129	55 511	Blé
Grain products (food)	58 116	93 392	107 687	121 954	135 853	157 071	*Produits céréaliers (alim. humaine)*
Bakery products	38 013	57 685	69 515	80 440	92 758	113 489	Produits de boulangerie
Animal feeds	54 841	77 376	80 573	99 028	117 856	100 329	*Aliments du bétail*
Complete feeds and concentrates	12 706	23 764	32 793	34 439	38 219	37 359	Aliments complets et concentrés
Oilseeds	24 273	72 638	43 134	58 043	57 445	71 686	*Oléagineux*
Mustard seed	10 904	13 424	14 061	13 375	15 780	19 130	Graine de moutarde
Flaxseed	10 176	45 237	18 166	31 443	28 099	42 432	Graine de lin
Oilseed products	6 517	19 264	14 620	26 743	36 898	41 483	*Produits oléagineux*
Oilcake and meal	2 309	9 905	7 463	18 514	22 787	19 508	Tourteaux
Animals, live	157 676	166 205	264 320	271 056	439 977	394 258	*Animaux sur pied*
Cattle and calves	135 046	138 805	206 487	193 948	230 950	226 671	Bovins et veaux
Swine	16 417	21 872	52 298	69 719	201 638	160 060	Porcs
Red meats	152 715	323 989	457 822	428 255	539 713	629 899	*Viandes rouges*
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen*	73 645	126 140	139 015	137 780	177 851	201 405	Boeuf et veau frais, réfrigéré ou congelé*
Pork, fresh or frozen*	56 692	156 379	269 128	232 467	305 962	363 952	Porc frais ou congelé*
Other animal products	77 326	90 909	83 823	85 309	108 951	119 369	*Autres produits d'origine animale*
Hides and skins, raw	26 271	34 218	20 756	24 934	32 934	37 668	Cuirs et peaux bruts
Furs, undressed	27 157	33 595	32 574	29 606	27 180	33 990	Pelleteries non apprêtées
Dairy products	7 363	8 880	10 732	12 034	13 893	14 673	*Produits laitiers*
Cheese	4 600	4 853	5 726	7 063	8 218	7 828	Fromage
Poultry and eggs	7 817	12 060	11 612	18 113	25 527	30 814	*Volaille et oeufs*
Live poultry	3 532	3 689	4 262	5 836	7 869	11 498	Volaille sur pied
Fruits and nuts	36 954	46 766	65 044	65 411	68 657	77 298	Fruits et noix
Apples, fresh	14 003	15 215	22 429	27 866	16 758	17 096	Pommes fraîches
Raspberries, fresh	3 241	4 958	11 519	4 390	9 088	11 743	Framboises fraîches
Blueberries, frozen	5 665	4 429	4 605	9 299	7 984	8 123	Bleuets congelés

(continued
(à suivre)

Table A2 (Con't)

TOTAL EXPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR GROUPING, AVERAGE 1976-80 AND CALENDAR YEARS 1981-85 (Concluded)

EXPORTATIONS TOTALES ET EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES AUX ÉTATS-UNIS PAR PRINCIPAUX GROUPES - MOYENNE 1976-1980 - ANNEES CIVILES 1981-1985 (Fin)

Commodity	Average 1976-1980 Moyenne	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Denrée
	- thousand dollars - / - milliers de dollars -						
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	27 256	46 460	57 758	81 033	83 982	86 300	*Légumes (sauf pommes de terre)*
Carrots and turnips, fresh	12 114	18 600	18 620	25 696	27 624	26 535	Carottes et navets frais
Potatoes and products	9 417	42 107	44 186	36 255	48 926	57 888	*Pommes de terre et dérivés*
Potatoes, seed	2 967	15 274	9 085	4 733	6 943	8 835	Pommes de terre de semence
Potatoes, table	4 728	22 873	29 160	24 896	28 749	30 072	Pommes de terre de consommation
Seeds for sowing	16 776	18 223	19 571	39 541	18 712	19 284	*Graines de semence*
Clover seed	6 257	7 013	9 408	30 341	9 867	7 391	Graines de trèfle
Grass seed	8 857	9 066	6 526	5 943	5 964	8 774	Graines de gazon
Maple products	10 030	15 159	17 216	18 324	19 757	25 602	*Produits de l'érable*
Sugar	24 700	1 862	26 010	36 673	40 145	29 907	*Sucre*
Tobacco, raw	10 635	20 896	33 846	25 971	26 710	31 334	*Tabac brut*
Vegetable fibres	6 492	11 924	18 791	20 372	16 376	22 929	*Fibres végétales*
Plantation crops	11 912	11 181	21 458	20 165	52 510	60 751	*Récoltes de plantation*
Coffee and products	753	3 437	4 515	2 201	2 410	9 908	Café et dérivés
Cocoa and chocolate	4 167	7 136	16 269	16 698	49 010	42 796	Cacao et chocolat
Other agricultural products	96 181	141 955	154 571	206 072	310 407	355 979	*Autres produits agricoles*
Molasses, syrups and sugar, nes	2 534	369	2 524	27 049	60 329	69 910	Mélasse, sirops et sucre, nda
Peat and other mosses	42 835	60 337	66 050	65 847	77 284	79 318	Tourbe et autres sphaignes

[1] Excludes fancy meats (edible offal)
Ne comprend pas les viandes de fantaisie (abats)